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County Borough of Blackpool



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1942

By

GEORGE W. MURRAY

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
and Medical Superintendent of the
Infectious Diseases Hospital.



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MUNICIPAL HEALTH CENTRE,
 WHITEGATE DRIVE,
 BLACKPOOL.
 December, 1943.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
 of the Corporation of Blackpool.*

MR. MAYOR, MRS. QUAYLE AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and privilege to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1942.

The Report is again somewhat attenuated consequent on the War situation, but the main statistical data of the primary functions of the Department are included as in previous years.

The population of the Borough as given in the Registrar General's estimate for the year is 151,700—a decrease from 1941 of over 1,200. The Birth Rate shows an increase of 1·2 to 12·7 per thousand of the population, and more closely approximates to that of the figure of 15·8 for the country as a whole than for many years, although still low by comparison.

Comparison of the Death Rate for the Borough with that of the country as a whole was satisfactory, being 13·8 per thousand as against 11·6 per thousand, both figures showing a decrease from the 1941 Rates of 15·5 and 12·9 per thousand of the population respectively. There was a slight drop on the deaths attributable to Cancer in its various forms, the comparable figures being 1·931 as against 2·269 in 1941.

Considering the number of temporary residents in the town as a result of evacuation from more vulnerable areas, the incidence of Infectious Disease was at a fairly satisfactory low level with the exception of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, the only increases being in Measles (258) and Tuberculosis (8), giving an over-all total of 2,689 compared with 2,600 in 1941. Diphtheria and Measles accounted for only one death each, but Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, with twenty less cases notified (114) than last year (134) resulted in two more deaths (15).

Immunisation against Diphtheria in 1942 was in its seventh year of campaign against the dread disease, during which period over 15,400 children have been immunised, and as the age incidence of Diphtheria during 1942 was mainly between 15 and 35 years, it would appear that the treatment is proving effective.

The various branches of the Maternity & Child Welfare Department continued to function smoothly and well. There was a large decrease in the number of births to Evacuee Mothers during the year, and in consequence the flexible nature of the Scheme was demonstrated by the opening and closing of Homes and Residential Nurseries as exigencies demanded.

During this year under review—and at the instigation of the Ministry of Health—Day Nurseries were established in the town to meet the increasing demands of the war effort for women-power in essential services, and five were opened between the 28th April and the 14th July. Prior to this a temporary one which is still functioning was opened on the 2nd March for toddlers between 2 and 5 years of age.

Despite the many and varied problems caused by a constantly fluctuating population, due mainly to the evacuation scheme and the ebb and flow of Services personnel, the Sanitary Section continued successfully to operate, though its chief functions were limited and its powers restricted through war emergency conditions, which at the same time added greatly to the burden shouldered by the staff.

I trust the Report will prove acceptable to the Committee, and in conclusion I would record my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee who have lightened my task by their interest and support. My thanks are also due to the staff for their excellent work under the difficult conditions imposed by the stress of war.

I beg to remain,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. MURRAY

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health :

GEORGE W. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health & Tuberculosis Officer :
V. N. LEYSHON, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer :
ISABELLA A. MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., M.M.S.A.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

JOHN COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
MARY D. BANIM, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
BERYL G. PETRIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
IDA M. SCHOLEFIELD, M.B., Ch.B.
ANNE DOWDS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Consultant Aural Surgeon :

IAN B. THORBURN, M.D., Ch.B.

Dental Surgeons :

Miss H. GARFORTH (North)
Mr. J. B. ELTON (Central)
Mr. F. MULLER (South)

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Billeting and Complaints Officer

||‡HARRY PRIESTLEY, M.B.E.

Chief Administrative Assistant :

‡GEORGE E. FIELDING

Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital :

Miss M. H. WHITAKER, M.B.E.

Health Visitors :

×R. J. SAUVAIN (Retired 20.10.42)	§†×F. E. AINSWORTH
†×J. GIBSON (Died 23.10.42)	§†×D. LEA
†×C. HILL	§†×W. WALSH

Municipal Midwives :

×G. DIXON	×M. HENCHER
†×L. HILL	×E. V. FISHER
×F. H. C. SAVAGE	×A. PARKINSON

Infectious Diseases Nurses :

*†B. McCORMACK	*†×M. PARTINGTON
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Tuberculosis Nurses :

§†×M. PARKER	*†×D. HARRISON
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Venereal Diseases Clinic Nurse :

*†I. R. OLDHAM

District Nurses :

†x E. B. WHITE (H.M.F. 10.1.42)	†x A. G. JEFFREY
†L. ROBINSON	†x A. HAMBY
†B. ENGLAND (Resigned 18.7.42)	†x F. STEVENS
T. FIELDING	*† M. EASTER (from 2.3.42)
†xF. E. PROUDMAN	L. FORBES (from 18.5.42)

Light Treatment Nurse :

L. E. RICKMAN (Resigned 12.12.42)

General Service Nurse :

x B. STEPHENSON

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

‡J. TOLMAER

District Sanitary Inspectors :

‡A. E. FITTON	||‡C. H. WRIGHT
||‡E. SHUTTLEWORTH	||‡T. I. ROWARTH (H.M.F.)
‡E. SMITH	T. W. LOMAX (Pupil—H.M.F.)
‡W. MOISTER	.

Meat and Food Inspectors :

||‡H. V. DIXON, Chief Meat Inspector
||‡L. H. SHEPLEY, Jnr. Meat Inspector
||‡W. RILEY, Abattoir Superintendent.

Clerical Staff :

W. G. DIGGLE	Mrs. H. McCLELLAN
G. BOOTH	Miss J. TOMLINSON
H. OLDHAM (H.M.F.)	Miss K. HOUGHTON (to 3.10.42)
R. PRYAR (H.M.F.)	Miss R. ROBERTS (to 10.10.42)
H. R. DOWLING (H.M.F.)	Mrs. A. G. REECE
S. G. H. LUND (H.M.F.)	Mrs. A. CAWOOD
J. RICHARDSON (H.M.F.)	Mrs. D. CAUDWELL
D. H. TAYLOR (H.M.F.)	Mrs. J. RUSSELL
T. RAY	Miss N. S. ALLWOOD (from 17.3.42— 2.5.42)
Miss N. BROWN	Miss J. ARROWSMITH (from 16.11.42)
Miss E. LONGDEN	Miss M. BATTY (from 16.2.42—24.10.42)
Mrs. M. BOOTH	Miss M. FIELDING (from 1.6.42)
Mrs. T. FERRIER	Mrs. S. V. HOUGHIN (from 9.11.42)
Miss D. BRADLEY	Mrs. R. M. MURPHY (from 27.4.42)
Miss M. TOPPING	Miss SHIRLEY A. ROBINSON (from 9.2.42)
Miss N. HOWE	Mrs. E. G. STIRLING (from 27.4.42)
Mrs. F. N. HIRST	Miss M. VARLEY (from 12.10.42— 6.11.42)
Miss I. RADWAY	
Mrs. W. McNAIR	
Mrs. M. CUNNEEN (to 17.1.42)	Mr. J. SOUTHWORTH (from 12.10.42)
Miss G. MOORE	Miss E. HERBERT
Miss E. NOBLE (to 7.3.42)	

Meteorological Observer :

J. WILLIAMS

Laboratory Technician :

||‡G. A. COX
J. F. WILLIAMS (Junior Assistant)

Public Vaccinators :

Dr. H. L. LUCAS
Dr. J. G. LOUDEN
Dr. E. P. HYDE

Vaccination Officers :

GEORGE W. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.—Northern Area
J. A. JUMP, Southern Area

Public Analyst :

T. R. HODGSON, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Pathologists :

Pathological work is carried out by the Pathologists at the Manchester Public Health Laboratories, and the Victoria Hospital, Blackpool.

‡Holders of Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

*Fever Trained.

xCentral Midwives' Board Certificate.

†General Trained

§Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate.

||Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute of Meat and Other Foods.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

STATISTICS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (exclusive of foreshore)	8,512 acres
Area of Foreshore and Crown Lands	2,068 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	151,700
Number of inhabited houses	42,326
Number of Empty houses	31
Rateable value	£1,713,019
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,696

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births :	Legitimate	Male 891	Female 840	Total 1731
				Illegitimate 94 104 198
				Birth Rate 12·7 per 1,000 of population

Stillbirths :	Legitimate	Male 38	Female 28	Total 66
				Illegitimate 4 4 8
				Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births 36·9

Deaths : 2,103

Death Rate : 13·8 per 1,000 of population.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth :

(a) Puerperal Sepsis	6	2·9 rate per 1,000 of total births (live and still) births.
(b) Other puerperal causes	4	1·9
	Total 10	4·8

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 Live Births ... ...	...	...	...	...	68·4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ...	...	...	...	...	66·4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ...	...	...	...	...	85·9

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	293
" " Measles (all ages) ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	3
" " Whooping Cough ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Diphtheria (all ages) ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	18

BIRTHS.

There were 1,929 births registered during the year, against 1,761 for 1941, thus giving a Birth Rate of 12·7 per 1,000 of the population. This figure again shows a rise from that of 1941, it then being 11·5 per 1,000. The figure for England and Wales as a whole was 15·8 per 1,000. The figure for England and Wales as a whole was 15·8 per 1,000, and this year shows our nearest approximation to that of the whole country for many years. As I explained last year the increase is probably due to the influx of expectant mothers to Blackpool outside any official evacuation scheme.

The illegitimate births numbered 198, 94 males and 104 females and represented 10·2% of the total births. This shows a material increase on last year's figure 8·4% and in the year 1940, 7·4%. The Illegitimate Birth Rate was 1·3 per 1,000 of the population. This also shows an increase in the figure of ·97 per 1,000 for 1941.

ILLEGITIMATE RATES.

The following table shows the variation in the above rates for the past few years.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.30	0.97	0.69	0.78	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.80	0.63	0.75	0.72	0.91
Per cent of Total Births	10.2	8.40	7.40	6.8	5.8	4.36	5.77	7.82	6.06	7.51	7.77	8.43

DEATHS.

During the year there were 2,103 deaths of Blackpool residents. This includes 167 deaths of Blackpool patients in the Fylde Institution.

The death rate for 1942 was, therefore, 13.8 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 15.5 for 1941.

The comparison of the rate with that of other parts of the country is as follows :—

England and Wales ...	...	...	11.6
126 Great Towns ...	...	...	13.3
148 Smaller Towns ...	...	...	12.1
London ...	...	...	13.9
Blackpool ...	...	...	13.8

The percentage of the deaths in various age groups as compared with similar figures for previous years is given in the following table.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Under 12 months ...	6.3	4.5	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.1
1 and under 5 years	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.8
5 and under 65 years	37.3	35.9	38.9	39.3	40.5	43.1	42.3	44.2	43.5	42.8	44.5	43.8
65 years and over ...	55.1	58.1	56.7	56.0	54.5	52.6	52.1	51.0	50.7	50.9	48.5	49.3

The Registrar has furnished a list of the causes of deaths, divided into sexes and age groups. The classification does not agree with the statistics compiled locally, and this will invariably occur where you have different persons allocating the causes and specifying which of the certified causes should take precedence.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL, 1942.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M F	1066 1037	77 55	18 10	10 7	88 92	334 253	539 620
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M F	4 7	1 2	2 —	1 —	— 3	— 2	— —
3. Scarlet Fever	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. Whooping Cough	M F	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5. Diphtheria	M F	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M F	48 16	— —	— —	— —	25 13	20 2	3 1
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	M F	6 5	— —	3 4	2 1	1 —	— —	— —
8. Syphilitic diseases	M F	10 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 2	3 2
9. Influenza	M F	2 2	1 —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— 1
10. Measles	M F	2 1	— 1	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
11. Acute Polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis	M F	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —
12. Acute infective encephalitis	M F	1 3	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1
13. Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus, uterus (F)	M F	15 20	— —	— —	— —	1 2	7 10	7 8
14. Cancer of stomach & duodenum	M F	28 25	— —	— —	— —	— 1	14 6	14 18
15. Cancer of breast	F	29	—	—	—	3	12	14
16. Cancer of all other sites	M F	92 84	— —	— —	— —	7 5	39 29	46 50
17. Diabetes	M F	8 12	— —	— —	— —	— 1	3 1	5 10

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	M F	127 151	— —	— —	— —	3 2	30 35	94 114
19. Heart Diseases	M F	286 295	— —	— —	— 1	10 11	99 56	177 227
20. Other diseases of Circulatory system	M F	15 16	— —	— —	— 1	— —	4 4	11 11
21. Bronchitis	M F	70 49	1 3	1 —	— —	2 2	24 7	42 37
22. Pneumonia	M F	45 27	5 4	3 —	— —	8 8	18 6	11 9
23. Other respiratory diseases	M F	11 14	— —	— 1	— —	— 4	9 7	2 2
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M F	7 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	4 4
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	M F	11 7	11 6	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —
26. Appendicitis	M F	6 5	— —	— —	— —	1 2	5 3	— —
27. Other digestive diseases	M F	29 41	1 1	— 1	1 —	2 3	6 18	19 18
28. Nephritis	M F	32 38	— —	— —	1 —	5 5	10 20	16 13
29. Puerperal & Post-abortive sepsis	F	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	F	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
31. Premature birth	M F	17 9	17 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
32. Congenital malformations birth injuries, infant diseases	M F	31 25	29 21	1 —	— —	1 2	— 2	— —
33. Suicide	M F	12 2	— —	— —	— —	3 —	7 2	2 —
34. Road traffic accidents	M F	16 7	— —	1 —	— 1	2 1	6 2	7 3
35. Other violent causes	M F	23 24	3 1	3 2	2 1	6 2	4 5	5 13
36. All other causes	M F	111 103	7 6	2 1	3 2	10 8	19 21	70 65

Tuberculosis was given as the cause of death in 75 cases, 64 cases of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System and 11 cases of Tuberculosis of other parts of the body. This figure is lower than that for last year when it was 95, and the resultant death rate is somewhat decreased. This is very satisfactory, as indicating that in spite of the rigours of war time conditions the Tuberculosis death rate has not so far materially increased. Earlier diagnosis and treatment, including the increasing use of Artificial Pneumothorax, may be partly responsible for this figure.

Cancer continues to take its toll of our resident population. During 1942, 293 cases were registered as having died of Cancer and its allied condition Sarcoma, giving a death rate of 1·931 per 1,000 of the population. This figure shows a reduction from 345 deaths from cancer last year. Probably the movement of population during the war is a factor in the fluctuation of the local figure. Because of the war the preparation of schemes for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer under the Cancer Act, 1939 has again been postponed.

Infantile Mortality. 132 children under the age of 12 months died during 1942, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 68·4 per 1,000 births. This shows a decided increase over the figure of 56·8 per 1,000 births in 1941. The main causes of death are again premature birth and congenital malformation, and the increase can, therefore, probably be explained by the larger number of births taking place in the Borough. Deaths from diarrhoea show a slight increase.

Uncertified Deaths. 187 deaths were the subject of Coroner's inquests, and in 77 cases the death was registered with certification.

DEATHS UNDER ONE—TOTAL 1942.

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the past twelve years,
1931—1942 inclusive.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membraneous Group.	73	68	25	69	55	58	70	169	177	65	179	114
Erysipelas	30	34	27	38	28	52	27	44	44	39	51	34
Scarlet Fever	129	167	244	339	348	265	161	211	336	298	460	435
Enteric Fever	5	9	3	—	4	—	7	6	3	7	38	2
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	9	1	8	10	4	5	5	28	61	49	69	55
	10	10	16	17	25	20	23					
Measles	284	1832	1296	886	204	2478	428	1430	441	3254	1388	1646
Rotheln	9	327	20	20	12	75	13	35	29	859	—	—
Tuberculosis : (a) Pulmonary ...	89	64	97	133	103	114	127	133	152	190	205	194
(b) Non-Pulmonary	16	12	32	58	32	46	56	60	78	75	64	83
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	7	40	134	114
Poliomyelitis	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	6	7	9	12	14	16	9	10	11	9	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	663	2531	1783	1582	829	3128	935	2128	1339	4889	2600	2689

DISEASE	Total notified	Ad- mitted to Hos- pital	AGE PERIODS												DEATHS (Residents only)	Total Deaths & over 65	
			Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 over			
Diphtheria	114	114	1	2	3	2	9	12	23	29	3	1	—	—	—	1	
Scarlet Fever	435	388	1	6	19	20	23	214	53	45	44	6	3	1	—	—	
Enteric Fever	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	55	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	44	6	—	—	1	—	
Pneumonia	...	186	166	6	—	2	2	1	4	1	60	74	13	21	2	—	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	114	113	3	2	2	—	3	6	3	36	46	7	6	—	2	15
Acute Polio Myelitis	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lathargica	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	...	34	18	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	9	9	7	—	—	
Chicken Pox	...	406	46	5	13	24	17	22	240	40	19	19	6	1	—	—	
Measles	...	1646	248	45	113	158	146	222	786	45	68	57	5	1	—	—	
German Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	...	325	27	20	27	40	33	54	141	5	—	3	1	1	—	—	

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The incidence of Infectious Diseases in the Borough during 1942 has been fairly satisfactory but Evacuation and the consequent over-crowding of schools, etc., led to more infectious cases. Measles has again been prevalent, and Scarlet Fever has kept at a fairly high level.

Scarlet Fever.—435 cases notified, with no death. On the whole the type of infection is mild and complications are few. 388 of these cases were treated in Hospital.

Diphtheria.—114 cases were notified and all treated in Hospital. There was one death. The effect of Immunisation is beginning to show itself in that of the numbers of cases the age incidence was mainly between 15 and 35 years, i.e., among non-immunised age groups.

PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

During the year the work of Immunisation both at the Clinic and in Schools was pushed forward. Intensive propaganda was carried out with very good results. During the year 2,015 children under 5, and 2,516 between ages 5 and 15 years were immunised. In addition 55 over 15 were immunised making a total of 4,586.

At the end of the year calculating age as at 31st December, 1942, the total number of persons immunised are as follows :—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	2,903
Over 5 years and under 15 years			...	10,510
Over 15 years	...	...	...	2,000
				<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
				15,413
				<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

Measles.—1,646 cases with one death. 248 were treated in Hospital because home conditions were unsuitable.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—55 cases were notified of which 6 cases were treated in Hospital. There were two deaths. Better care during confinement is undoubtedly reducing these infectious cases. Wearing of masks and careful watch on the throats of women and attendants help to minimise the infection.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—There was again a considerable incidence of C.S.M. during the year. 114 cases were notified, 113 were treated in Hospital. There were 15 deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—9 cases were notified and treated in Hospital. All recovered without impairment of vision.

406 cases of **Chicken Pox** and 325 of **Whooping Cough** were reported. 46 and 27 of these respectively were treated in Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were rather fewer cases of Tuberculosis notified than in the previous year, but the incidence still remains much higher than in 1939 and previous years. The following table analyses the number of Notifications and deaths according to age groups.

TABLE I.

AGE PERIODS	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS				NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS			
	Notifications		Deaths		Notifications		Deaths	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 to 1	—	—	1	8	1	6
1 to 5	—	—	17	13	4	1
5 to 10	—	—	5	6	2	1
10 to 15	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	7	7	4	2	—	—
20 to 25	10	11	3	6	—	—
25 to 35	20	30	7	6	—	—
35 to 45	41	12	15	2	1	1
45 to 55	20	9	12	1	—	—
55 to 65	11	5	12	1	1	—
65 and upwards	...	4	1	3	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	114	80	54	18	45	39	8	8

Notifications.—During 1942 the total number of cases of Tuberculosis notified was 278 (194 Pulmonary and 84 Non-Pulmonary). Of these 194 (132 Pulmonary and 62 Non-pulmonary) were primary notifications, and 84 (62 Pulmonary and 22 Non-pulmonary) were Supplementary notifications, made up as follows :—18 from Deaths Returns, 15 Lost Traced cases returned, and 51 Transferred from other Areas.

Mortality.—During the year the number of Deaths Registered as due to Tuberculosis was 75 (64 Pulmonary and 11 Non-pulmonary). Of this total the number of deaths registered with Tuberculosis who had not previously been notified was 18 (6 Pulmonary and 12 Non-pulmonary).

It was not found necessary during the year to take any action under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which deal with the compulsory isolation of cases of Tuberculosis.

Notification Register.—As in previous years, the Notification Register has been carefully checked and the movement of all patients noted. This ensures that the Register at any time gives an accurate record of the known incidence of Tuberculosis in the Borough.

The following Table shows the fluctuation of patients on the Register during the year and the number remaining at the end of the year. During the War years this figure is showing a gradual increase.

TABLE II.

		Remain-ing on Register, 31/12/41	Notifi-cations including Inward Transfers	Died	Recovered	Transferred	Lost Trace	Altered Diag-nosis	Remain-ing at 31/12/42
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	} Males	229	114	54	13	23	11	1	241
	} Females	209	80	18	8	24	6	—	233
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	} Males	128	45	8	18	7	3	—	137
	} Females	124	39	8	22	12	6	1	114
TOTALS	...	690	278	88	61	66	26	2	725

Home Visitation.—Except in cases where a desire to the contrary is expressed all notified cases are visited by the Tuberculosis Officer or Nurse. During the year the two Tuberculosis Nurses have paid the following visits :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Totals.
Primary Visits ...	164	72	236
Subsequent Visits ...	2,731	1,947	4,678
Special Visits to Contacts ...	...	...	106
Special Visits to Observation Cases ...	...	...	32
Death Enquiries ...	...	...	38
			5,090

In addition the Tuberculosis Officer visited many cases at their homes, chiefly in consultation with the Family Doctor.

Dispensary.—The arrangements at the Dispensary continue as in previous years. This is the central element of the Tuberculosis Scheme. There are three Clinics held each week at which the Tuberculosis Officer and Tuberculosis Nurses are in attendance. The Artificial Pneumo-thorax Clinic is now in full swing and proving a great asset.

During the year 1,053 cases, excluding Contacts, were examined at the Dispensary, and there were 3,879 attendances. Of the 1,053 cases examined 579 were new cases, and of these 175 (119 Pulmonary and 56 Non-pulmonary) were found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis, and 422 were found free from disease. Practically all the new cases seen were sent by the family doctor to the Dispensary and in each case a full report is sent to the doctor with the findings of the Tuberculosis Officer. The continued support and co-operation of the General Practitioners in this work is most gratifying. It results in the making of earlier diagnosis of the disease with consequent benefit to the patient in early treatment.

During the year 194 cases were written off the Dispensary Register. Of these 58 were written off as Recovered, 59 removed to other areas, 22 were lost sight of, and 55 died.

Of the 725 cases on the Notification Register at the end of the year, 629, or 86.7% were attending the Dispensary. This figure continues to be satisfactory although rather lower than previous years. Some of the cases not attending the Dispensary are Private Patients who, although notified cases, attend their own doctor, and if necessary go to private Sanatoria. Reports on the progress of these cases are received from the doctors concerned from time to time.

Contacts.—The examination of Contacts so far as possible continues to be an integral part of the Tuberculosis Scheme. Again early diagnosis of an incipient case of Tuberculosis makes all the difference to the result of treatment.

During the year 264 Contacts were examined of which 137 were seen for the first time. There were 407 attendances. Among these contacts examined 3 were found suffering from active Pulmonary Tuberculosis. A certain number of children contacts were found to be somewhat debilitated and of low resistance although not suffering from an active infection. These are kept under close observation and supplied with Malt and Oil, etc., and extra nourishment if necessary.

Sputum Examinations.—During the year 1,087 specimens of sputum were examined at the Laboratory at the Health Centre. 152 were found to be Positive for Tuberculosis.

X-ray examinations.—The arrangements for X-ray examinations are as in previous years. During the year 1537 X-ray examinations were made. This shows a very marked increase, due mainly to extra examinations necessary in connection with the Artificial Pneumo-thorax Clinic.

Sunlight Treatment.—An increased use has been made of the facilities for Ultra-Violet Radiation in the treatment of Tuberculosis. The cases treated are mainly Tubercular Glands, Abdomen, Lupus, etc. Certain debilitated children are also treated.

During the year 266 New cases were treated and in all 3,263 exposures were given. In addition, 270 local exposures by the Kromayer Lamp were given. The results in the main are very satisfactory.

Artificial Pneumo-thorax Treatment.—The Clinic established last year at the Municipal Health Centre has been in full operation all the year, and the number of cases treated has materially increased. The result has been most satisfactory. Many of these cases can be successfully treated while remaining at home, and this is of great value in releasing much needed Sanatorium beds.

During the year 34 patients (10 male and 24 female) were treated. Of these 4 females were induced for the first time. The patients return for refills at varying intervals according to individual need. In all 567 refills were carried out.

Necessitous Cases.—Extra nourishment is supplied daily to suitable cases receiving domiciliary treatment. This takes the form of extra milk on priority. During the year 100 cases were receiving ancillary treatment.

Sanatorium Treatment.—The Wards for Tuberculosis cases at the infectious Diseases Hospital continued in full use during the year, as were the 18 beds rented at the Meathop Sanatorium. Other cases were sent to various Sanatoria administered by other Authorities as and when beds were available. There is a continued shortage of Tuberculosis beds and the result is a tendency for a fairly big Waiting List to build up. Every effort is made to secure admission for all patients requiring Sanatorium treatment but many have to wait a considerable time very often to their detriment.

The following Table shows the admission of patients to the various Sanatoria during the year :—

TABLE III.

	In Resi- dence, 1st January, 1942	Ad- mitted during year	Discharged during year			Re- maining 31st Dec., 1942
			Im- proved	In Statu Quo	Died	
Blackpool Sanatorium	...	7	60	17	13	25
Crossley Sanatorium	...	2	1	2	—	—
Liverpool Sanatorium	...	1	4	2	—	1
Leasowe Hospital	...	4	7	5	—	6
Heswall Country Hospital	...	1	—	1	—	—
Papworth Hall	...	2	—	—	—	2
Westmorland Sanatorium	...	15	28	19	3	4
Robert Jones' Hospital	...	1	4	3	—	2
Wrightington Hospital	...	2	1	1	—	2
Llanbedr Hall Sanatorium	...	1	1	1	—	1
Market Drayton Sanatorium	...	—	1	—	—	1
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	...	5	12	5	3	2
Blackpool Victoria Hospital	...	—	11	6	3	1
Total	...	41	130	62	22	33
						54

A further Table is appended showing the work done in the Dispensary built up on the Quarterly Reports submitted to the Ministry of Health.

TABLE IV.
RETURN RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY						NON-PULMONARY						TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		M.	F.	M.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—(1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the beginning of the year ...	182	174	10	6	27	43	86	69	209	217	96	75	597	*		
(2) Transfers from Authorities of areas outside that of the Council or Board during the year ...	16	15	1	3	2	1	—	—	18	17	2	3	40			
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the year ...	4	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	5	—	1	11			
B.—Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculosis during the year :—																
(1) Class T.B. minus	...	...	...	...	42	20	1	—	—	—	—	42	20	1	—	63
(2) Class T.B. plus	...	...	...	...	34	22	—	—	—	—	—	34	22	—	—	56
(3) Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	8	8	23	17	8	8	23	17	56
C.—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :—																
(1) Recovered	...	...	...	...	11	7	1	1	2	5	16	15	13	12	17	16
(2) Dead (all causes)	...	...	...	...	40	13	—	—	1	—	—	1	41	13	—	1
(3) Removed to other Areas	...	...	...	...	19	23	—	—	—	4	6	7	19	27	6	7
(4) For other reasons	...	...	...	...	10	4	—	—	1	4	1	2	11	8	1	2
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ...	198	189	11	8	34	40	87	62	232	229	98	70	629			

* Figures amended from last year after a careful review of the Register. Alteration due to Service cases not belonging to our Area.

Laboratory Facilities.—As in previous years Bacteriological and Pathological Specimens are examined at the Municipal Health Centre, at the Pathological Laboratory at the Victoria Hospital, and at the University Laboratory, Manchester.

Specimens examined at the Municipal Health Centre.—

Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	...	...	2,853
Sputa for Tuberclle Bacilli	...	...	1,108
Smears, etc., for Gonococci	...	...	906
Urine for Tuberclle Bacilli, etc.	...	...	14
			4,881

**Specimens examined at the Pathological Laboratory,
Victoria Hospital.—**

Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	630
Sputa	...	...	...	...	3
Faeces	...	...	...	...	94
Urine	...	...	...	...	120
Widals	...	...	...	...	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	...	122
Smears for Gonococci	...	...	...	...	117
Blood	...	...	...	...	119
Prostate Secretion (Gonococci)	...	...	...	...	96
Food	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	18
					1,328

Specimens examined at University Laboratory, Manchester.

Wassermann Tests	...	...	...	...	1,022
G.C.F. Tests	...	...	...	...	192
Kahn Tests	...	...	...	...	5
					1,219

Isolation Hospital.—The following Table shows the number of cases of various diseases treated at the Isolation Hospital. During the year the number of available beds were increased by the provision of two huts/nients given by the Ministry of Health. The number of beds was increased by 24.

The Sanatorium.—The number of cases of various diseases treated at the Sanatorium for the Year 1942.

			Remaining in at end of 1941	Admitted during 1942	Discharged during 1942	Died during 1942	Average stay of non-fatal cases	Average stay of fatal cases	Remaining in at end of 1942
Scarlet Fever	...	M.	10	165	155	—	31	—	20
		F.	12	199	194	—	30	—	17
Diphtheria	...	M.	15	47	60	—	51	—	2
		F.	13	54	64	1	55	1	2
Enteric Fever	...	M.	1	—	1	—	17	—	—
		F.	—	1	1	—	43	—	—
Measles	...	M.	—	83	67	1	19	2	15
		F.	—	87	79	—	20	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	...	F.	—	6	6	—	10	—	—
Erysipelas...	...	M.	—	8	7	1	11	1	—
		F.	—	10	8	1	8	2	1
Phthisis	...	M.	3	34	18	14	45	22	5
		F.	2	26	15	7	40	42	6
Other Diseases	...	M.	6	175	165	15	20	4	1
		F.	6	128	122	11	18	6	1
Totals	...		68	1023	962	51	—	—	78

Hospitals.—The Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Corporation are as follows :—

- (1) One Hospital for the treatment of general Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis cases. During the year this Hospital was augmented by the erection of two hutments provided by the Ministry of Health. This increased the number of beds by 38, making a total of 120 beds.
- (2) One Hospital for Smallpox cases, situated at Elswick, and used jointly by the Corporations of Blackpool, Preston, Lytham St. Annes and the Council of the Fylde District.

Ambulance Facilities.—The Ambulance facilities of the district are as follows :—

- For Infectious Cases. Two motor Ambulances kept at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. One of these was added during the year.
- For Maternity Cases. One Motor Ambulance kept at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- For Non-Infectious Cases, Accidents, etc. Three Motor Ambulances kept and administered by the Corporation Transport Department.

Infectious Diseases.—Two whole-time General and Fever Trained Nurses are employed by the Health Department to visit and advise in the nursing of cases of infectious disease. They work under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries into cases of infectious diseases and subsequent visits by Nurses or Inspectors	... ... ... ...	3,213
Houses disinfected after cases of infectious diseases	... ...	2,583
Houses disinfected after cases of Tuberculosis	... ...	66
Other premises disinfected	... ... ... ...	199
Isolation notices served upon School Managers	... ...	2,356
Isolation notices served upon School Attendance Officers	... ...	2,356
Other notices to School Managers with regard to infectious diseases	... ... ... ... ...	2,180
Other notices to householders with regard to infectious diseases		2,180
Other notices to School Attendance Officers	... ...	2,180
Notices to Free Library with regard to infectious diseases	... ...	2,478

GENERAL HOSPITAL PROVISION.

There is one voluntary hospital named the Victoria Hospital within the borough, the number of beds available being 350.

The General Superintendent of the Hospital has been good enough to supply me with the following statement of the numbers of In- and Out-Patients treated during the year.

In-Patients.

No. of patients admitted during the year	...	...	5,655
Average No. of days each patient was resident	...	...	13.16

Out-Patients.

No. of Out-Patient attendances during the year :—

The Out-Patient statistics may be subdivided as follows :—

	New Patients	Renewed Attendances
Medical ...	1,370	1,263
Surgical ...	1,744	964
Ante-Natal (Obstetrics)	228	1,519
Radium ...	114	906
Orthopaedic	1,822	8,009
Ophthalmic	770	1,378
Aural ...	1,316	1,494
Dental ...	81	47

Casualty Department.

New Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,722
Post Casualties ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,734

Department of Radiography.

Diagnosis

Total No. of Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,584
Total No. of Radiographs	...	...	...	...	...	13,163
Total No. of Screenings	3,120

Department of Physiotherapy.

Total No. of Patients : attendances	13,305
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Department of Pathology.

Total No. of specimens examined	16,111
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Operating Theatres.

Major operations	3,770
Minor Operations	780

Medical Relief by Public Assistance Committee.—Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, the work was taken over by the Corporation, and for the purpose of brief description it may be referred to under the categories of outdoor and indoor medical relief. The Borough is divided into three districts—Northern, Central, and Southern. Drs. Lucas, Hyde, and Louden are the Medical Officers of the Districts respectively.

For the purpose of indoor medical relief under the provisions of the Local Government Act, the Corporation entered in an Agreement with the Lancashire County Council for the Infirmary at Kirkham to continue to be used for the treatment of Blackpool cases. The Institution is under the management and control of the County Council, and the area served by it comprises Blackpool, Lytham St. Annes, Kirkham, Poulton, Thornton-Cleveleys, Fleetwood, and the Fylde Rural District, with a combined area of 67,509 acres, and a population of 170,625 (1931 Census). The available accommodation at the Infirmary is as follows :— for men, 68 beds ; for women, 69 beds ; children, 3 beds. Total, 140 beds. In addition 6 beds are available for Maternity cases.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF (NON-MEDICAL) ON
THE 31ST MARCH, 30TH JUNE, 30TH SEPTEMBER, AND 31ST
DECEMBER, 1942.

Quarter ended	Men	Women	Children	No.of families
31st March, 1942 :				
North	48	82	60	106
Central	45	84	37	114
South	31	67	47	79
Total	124	233	144	299
30th June, 1942 :				
North	48	71	72	94
Central	36	77	56	93
South	36	74	69	86
Total	120	222	197	273
30th September, 1942				
North	46	58	51	85
Central	24	56	35	70
South	27	61	50	70
Total	97	175	136	225
31st December, 1942 :				
North	46	63	45	90
Central	34	63	34	87
South	24	69	50	76
Total	104	195	129	253

District Nursing.—Six District Nurses are employed by the Health Department of the Corporation, and their whole time is occupied in district nursing amongst the sick poor of the town. As far as possible they act under the direction of the medical practitioners in charge of the cases, but in many instances, as in those of chronic bedridden cases, there is not any doctor in attendance. In these circumstances the Nurses have to receive their instructions from me or to act on their own initiative. Their services are much appreciated by the public and have been fully utilised. During the year they have paid the large total of 14,811 visits.

Ladies' Sick Poor Association.—Celebrating its Jubilee of good works amongst the sick, poor and needy of the Borough during this third of the difficult World War years, the Association assisted 610 cases all of which were carefully investigated for and considered by the Executive Committee, and thereby being instrumental in helping needy and deserving persons.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

Your Medical Officer of Health is the Chief Public Vaccination Officer and since April, 1932 has been the active Vaccination Officer for the Northern Section of the town. Drs. Lucas, Hyde, and Louden are the Public Vaccinators.

The following are details extracted from the Annual Returns which I have forwarded to the Registrar General, and relate to the year 1st January—31st December, 1941 :—

Number of Births returned in Birth List Sheets as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1941	...	...	3,752
Number successfully vaccinated	...	...	856
Number unsuccessful of vaccination	...	...	17
Number in respect of whom Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection has been received	...	...	965
Number who died Unvaccinated	...	...	137
Number postponed by Medical Certificate	...	...	23
Removals to other districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been notified	...	...	364
Removals to places unknown	...	...	1,198
Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1941 neither duly entered in Vaccination Register nor temporarily accounted for in Report Book	...	...	192

From the above figures it will be observed that only 22.8% of the total number of live births returned during the year 1941 were successfully vaccinated while 25.7% made Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection. The very large number 1,198 removed to districts unknown is the result of movement of persons due to evacuation.

Every effort is made at the Clinics and elsewhere to impress on mothers the necessity of having their children vaccinated, but there is an increasing tendency for parents to avoid vaccination if at all possible.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The work carried out under this branch of our Social Service is of a very varied nature and as in previous years is reported upon under various headings :—

- (1) **Inspection of Registered Midwives.**—There are on the Register 16 Midwives in private practice. They are visited at least four times annually, and their bags, appliances, and Registers inspected. One of these visits is made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer. During the year 150 visits were made.

These visits are helpful both to the Midwives concerned and to the visiting officer, and it is gratifying to report that the relationship and co-operation between the Midwives and our Officers are of a cordial nature. Arrangements are in operation where Midwives are compensated in cases where they are temporarily suspended for disinfection or where their patients are taken into the Maternity Homes.

- (2) **Municipal Midwifery Service.**—There are six Municipal Midwives employed by the Corporation under the Midwives' Act, 1936. Full details of the Scheme may be found in the Annual Report for 1938.

During the year they attended 316 cases as Midwives and 112 cases as Maternity Nurses.

- (3) **Emergency Maternity Homes.**—Four Emergency Maternity Homes were available for Blackpool and Evacuee Expectant Mothers at the end of 1941, these being "Glenroyd," "New Central," "Caledonian," and "Kimberley."

With a temporary lull in the demand for maternity bed accommodation during the year the two last-named Homes were closed on the dates specified :—

" Kimberley " 24th March, 1942, and the " Caledonian " on the 27th June, 1942.

Constantly changing circumstances compelled quick decisions to be made by your executive and administrative Officers regarding the necessity of opening or closing of establishments auxiliary to the satisfactory running of the Scheme, and during 1942 the following changes were considered advisable and were made effective :—

Residential Nursery, 584 Lytham Road, Opened 27.6.42.
 " " 225 Whitegate Drive, Closed 12.9.42.

The number of women admitted to and confined in the Maternity Homes during the year was :—

	Patients	
	Blackpool	Evacuee
" Glenroyd " Emergency Maternity Home	425	190
" New Central " "	351	272
" Caledonian " "	—	178
" Kimberley " "	—	30
	776	670

- (4) **Ante-natal Supervision.**—Four ante-natal Clinics are held weekly, one of which is for patients booking accommodation at the Maternity Home. This work also comprises visitation of the patients at their homes by the Health Visitor, and if necessary, by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

The attendances at the Clinic during the year were as follows :

			1st Visits	Subsequent Visits
General Ante-natal Clinic	...	...	744	3,909
Maternity Home Clinics	...	...	525	2,327
Totals	...	...	1,269	6,236

- (5) **Dental Treatment.**—A Scheme is in operation whereby the Medical Officer-in-Charge of the Ante-natal Clinics may send patients to one of three dentists, appointed by the Health Committee, for dental treatment which the patient could not otherwise have afforded. During the year the number sent was 83 at a total cost to the Corporation of £172 15s. 0d.
- (6) **Provision of Home Helps.**—As in previous years, owing to the difficulty of getting suitable persons to undertake the work, we were only able to supply Home Helps in 12 cases of necessity.

- (7) **Provision of Medical Assistance or Attendance of Midwife at Confinement.**—Financial help is given by the Health Committee to assist patients who cannot afford to pay the full fees for doctor or midwife. Full investigation into the circumstances of each case is made. During the year fees were paid as follows :—

Full doctors' fees paid	...	...	20
Part doctors' fees paid	...	...	24
Full Midwives' fees paid	...	...	8
Part Midwives' fees paid	...	...	53

- (8) **Provision of Residential Accommodation for Maternity Cases.**—As in the past two years Blackpool patients have been admitted and treated in the Maternity Home established under the Ministry of Health Emergency Maternity Homes Scheme. The number of cases seeking confinement in the Homes show a progressive rise each year. The difficulty of getting help at home during the patients lying-in period is one of the main reasons for this tendency. Careful ante-natal supervision of all cases is carried out and any abnormality found treated early. If necessary patients are admitted for treatment during the ante-natal period.

The following figures show the details of the work done in the Maternity Homes :—

Number of cases admitted	...	...	...	...	881
Number of cases confined	...	...	...	...	776
Number of cases attended by (a) Midwives, and (b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	705 71
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	29
Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	17
Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institutions	...	...	...	...	56
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	22
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	28

All cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia are removed immediately to the Puerperal Pyrexia Hospital established in one of the premises requisitioned by the Ministry of Health.

Among the cases admitted the following abnormalities were dealt with :—

Caesarian Section	...	...	...	...	...	20
Forceps Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	48
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	12
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	303
Episiotomy	...	...	...	...	...	52
Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	10
Breech Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	35
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	...	60
Induction of Labour	...	...	...	...	...	74
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	53
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ante-natal rest	...	...	...	...	...	29

(9) **Post Natal Clinics.**—During the year 262 patients were seen, examined, and advised at this Clinic, which is held once a week at the Health Centre.

(10) **Infant Welfare Clinics.**—These continue to function as formerly and to full capacity. Babies are weighed and examined periodically and a complete record of their progress kept. Medical and nursing advice is given to the mother as found necessary. In suitable cases Dried Milk is supplied either free or at cost. During the year 12,636 packets of Dried Milk were dispensed at the Clinics, of which 796 were free and 1,921 at less than cost.

There were 1,360 first visits to the Clinic and a total of 17,384 attendances were made.

(11) **Home Visitation.**—The Health Visitors continue to visit at the patients' homes both under the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Schemes. These visits give the Visitor an opportunity of observing home conditions, and she is able to give help and advice in many ways.

During the year the following visits were paid :—

(a) To Expectant Mothers

1st Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,110
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,990

(b) To Children under 1 year of age

1st Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,707
Total Visits	7,500

(c) To Children between ages 1—5 years

Total Visits	12,576
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(12) **Orthopaedic Scheme.**—The Health Committee continues to participate in the Orthopaedic Scheme of the Lancashire County Council. During the year 5 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist.

(13) **Registration of Nursing Homes.**—There were twelve Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1942. No orders were made refusing registration. The following is the List of Registered Homes, together with the number of beds available :—

Address of Nursing Home	BEDS		Remarks
	Maternity	Other	
22 Moore Street	...	5	4
46 Sherbourne Road	...	3	8
230 Hornby Road	...	—	10 beds allocated as required.
160 Reads Avenue	...	3	3
412 Lytham Road	...	2	6
35 Fenton Road	...	2	—
254 Waterloo Road	...	—	8
333 Lytham Road	...	—	1
151 Reads Avenue	...	1	—
26 Leys Road	...	5	2
128 Red Bank Road	...	6	5
13 Burgate	...	1	—
TOTAL HOMES ON REGISTER : 12.	28	37	10

- (14) **Infant Life Protection.**—All homes where children are boarded out are periodically visited by the Health Visitors, and during the year 319 visits were paid. The first visit to assess suitability of the foster-parent and her home is made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

Number of Children on Register at end of 1941	...	...	67
Number of Applications received during 1942	...	...	36
Number of Applications granted by Health Committee	...	...	36
Number of Applications not granted by Health Committee			—
Number of Children returned to parents during year	...	...	30
Number of Children adopted legally during year	...	...	4
Number of Children who died during year	...	...	—
Number of Children who attained the age of 9 years	...	...	2
Number of Children transferred to other Towns, etc.	...	...	13
Number of Children remaining on Register at end of 1942			54

- (15) **Dental work for Children.**—As in previous years this work has been carried out by a Panel of three Dental Surgeons, appointed part-time by the Health Committee. During the year 25 children were treated. The treatment mainly consists of extraction, although dressings and fillings are done where found necessary.
- (16) **Birth Control Clinic.**—This Clinic is confined to those patients who are certified by the Medical Officer as suffering from some major ailment the nature of which would make a further pregnancy a danger to life. During the year 21 patients were advised and 102 attendances were made.
- (17) **Investigation of Maternal Deaths.**—These investigations have been carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer. During the year there were 10 deaths notified, 6 due to Puerperal Sepsis, and 4 to other causes. This gives a Maternal Mortality rate of 4·8 per 1,000 total births.
- (18) **Light Treatment Scheme.**—The Sunlight Clinic continues to function to full capacity. Treatment for various conditions is given to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. A course of treatment is usually about 10 exposures.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

						Number of Exposures
ANTE-NATAL—						
General U.V.R.	...	...	...	...	...	345
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	...	48
Kromayer Lamp (local treatment)				...	...	11
Massage	...	...	...	...	...	5
POST-NATAL—						
General U.V.R.	...	...	...	...	...	430
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	...	12
Kromayer Lamp	...	...	...	...	...	5
Massage	...	...	...	...	...	9
BABIES & TODDLERS—						
General U.V.R.	...	...	...	...	...	4,426
Massage	...	...	...	...	...	33
MISCELLANEOUS—						
General U.V.R.	...	...	...	...	...	534
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	...	206
Massage	...	...	...	...	...	75
					Total Attendances	... 6,139

(19) **Day Nurseries.**—At the instigation of the Ministry of Health Day Nurseries were established during the year for the reception of children under school age to enable their mothers, many of them in rooms, to undertake emergency war work to meet the national demand for labour and increased production. The first and temporary one was opened at the Coronation Street Schoolroom on the 2nd March, for children of 2 to 5 years of age, but five others mentioned below opened on the dates specified :—

Caunce Street	...	...	1st June, 1942
Claremont Park	...	...	14th July, 1942
Glastonbury Avenue	...	...	14th July, 1942
Lostock Gardens	...	...	28th April, 1942
Lytham Road	...	...	7th July, 1942

These five were specially constructed and were not, as in the first instance, adaptations of existing buildings. The following table gives some indication of the usefulness of the work done in this sphere of service :—

Nursery	Number of Children			Daily Average Attendance	
	Admitted	Discharged	Under 2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.	
Caunce Street	...	88	39	18·3	17·4
Claremont Park	...	53	25	9·9	14·4
Glastonbury Avenue	...	88	24	9·1	22·4
Lostock Gardens	...	54	24	8·1	10·8
Lytham Road	...	69	22	9·7	19·5
Coronation Street	...	27	6	Nil	14·7

TABLE SHEWING VISITS, ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS, MILK SUPPLY, Etc.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
A. VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.										
<i>Births</i> : First visits	994	1314	1188	1294	1261	1204	1535	1218	1572	1707
Subsequent visits	2760	4656	5966	5355	5648	5841	7050	6584	6275	6793
<i>Expectant Mothers</i> : First visits	330	518	652	652	696	728	1885	803	1148	1110
Subsequent visits	954	1831	2129	2216	2148	2417	4829	2372	1817	1880
Stillbirths	...	...	39	63	50	57	44	60	48	49
Deaths	...	...	30	65	49	53	60	39	43	36
Puerperal Fever	...	...	26	14	8	14	4	5	30	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	21	9	17	63	16	4	5	6
Midwives	...	...	148	177	184	194	224	190	90	150
Female Outworkers	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Children other than newly born	...	4062	8461	10380	10386	10567	10905	17990	13780	11863
TOTALS	...	...	9364	17108	20625	20284	20668	21393	33505	24982
										22879
										24361
B. ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.										
<i>Expectant Mothers</i> : First visits	462	608	694	1064	871	828	1767	1015	1251	1269
Subsequent visits	2040	2952	3066	3930	3820	4594	6994	5055	5760	6236
<i>Children</i> :	642	762	1044	982	714	947	1486	1517	1400	1360
Subsequent visits	8906	11095	13682	16327	14889	16027	20057	16395	15969	16024
TOTALS	...	...	12050	15417	18486	22303	20294	22396	30304	24380
										24889
C. SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK (Packets).										
Supplied free	2472	1631	3824	5633	1368	976	771	608	361	796
At reduced charges	2550	2229	5054	7262	3317	2976	3206	2788	909	1921
At nett actual price	1163	672	1242	2289	997	1282	2403	2810	5021	9919
TOTALS	...	...	6185	4532	10120	15184	5682	5234	6380	6206
										6291
										12636
D. PROVISIONS OF DOCTORS & MIDWIVES.										
Full Midwives' Fee granted	15	40	56	68	44	6	—	4	7	8
Half Midwives' Fee granted	14	40	48	43	25	20	3	147	78	53
Full Doctors' Fee granted	30	24	83	31	60	70	77	49	37	20
Half Doctors' Fee granted	15	20	30	63	60	37	47	28	31	24

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

All entrants to the Municipal Services are medically examined at the Municipal Health Centre. During the year 1,166 examinations were carried out and reports issued to the various Departments.

VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME.

Clinics are held each day of the week at the Health Centre, four for males and two for females. Full details of the Scheme were given in the Annual Report for 1938.

During the year 482 New Cases were seen and examined. Of them, 310 were found to be suffering from one or other of the Venereal Diseases. There is, probably due to present conditions, a tendency for a rise in the incidence.

The following Table gives the return relating to all patients treated during the past 10 years :—

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

			1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
NEW CASES ...	SYPHILIS ...	...	Male Female	60 52	41 18	39 20	44 36	35 33	36 23	33 30	37 36	59 60
	GONORRHOEA ...	...	Male Female	240 41	195 58	189 34	191 48	154 29	192 39	170 41	140 50	132 61
OTHERS ...	...	...	Male Female	103 7	116 48	113 45	98 65	104 46	126 41	88 78	67 69	92 69
TOTALS ...		...		503	476	440	482	401	457	440	399	449
CURED ...	SYPHILIS ...	...	Male Female	12 1	19 5	5 1	10 6	7 8	4 3	1 1	— 3	— 1
	GONORRHOEA ...	...	Male Female	65 4	52 11	69 6	85 16	48 9	84 10	32 5	31 11	— 19
OTHERS ...	...	...	Male Female	76 6	136 44	119 53	99 63	105 46	124 48	80 46	73 90	12 68
TOTALS ...		...		164	267	253	279	223	273	165	209	171
CEASED ATTENDING before completion of treatment ...	SYPHILIS ...	...	Male Female	95 44	66 27	43 21	70 36	61 37	47 29	29 21	41 32	60 31
	GONORRHOEA ...	...	Male Female	211 47	253 39	230 36	200 46	176 21	176 38	97 21	32 27	30 37
OTHERS ...	...	...	Male Female	3 —	3 —	1 —	2 —	— —	— —	2 —	4 —	14 11
TOTALS ...		...		400	389	331	317	356	287	327	185	201
NON- RESIDENTS INCLUDED IN ABOVE	SYPHILIS ...	...	...	36	24	23	16	33	31	26	30	35
	GONORRHOEA ...	...	...	136	133	121	62	85	115	50	58	66
OTHERS ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	37
TOTALS ...		...		172	157	144	78	118	146	76	118	138
ATTENDANCES	To MEDICAL OFFICERS, IRRIGATIONS, ETC.	...	7059 17294	7046 14746	6900 14475	7028 16651	6397 13338	5455 17860	4761 12165	5431 8210	7634 6983	3003
TOTALS ...		...	24353	21792	21375	23679	19414	24257	17620	12971	12414	10637

CREMATION.

The Crematorium at Carleton was opened in September, 1935, and in accordance with Statutory Rules and Orders, M.1016, your Medical Officer of Health was appointed Medical Referee, and your Tuberculosis Officer was appointed Deputy Medical Referee.

The number of Certificates issued during 1942 was 698.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Water Supply.—This is under the jurisdiction of the Fylde Water Board. The water is an upland surface water of a soft nature. The gathering ground is a good one, and is thoroughly safe-guarded from all risk of animal pollution, and the water is now laid on to every inhabited part of the Borough.

Samples are taken for bacteriological analysis, and the Engineer to the Board has been good enough to furnish me with the reports received during the year. All the samples were satisfactory.

SEWERAGE OF THE BOROUGH.

The Sewerage System was fully described in the Annual Report for 1938.

In the Borough there are 59,090 water-closets and 323 pail closets. There are only 3 cesspools emptied regularly by the Cleansing Department, but in outlying parts of the district a large number of unsatisfactory Septic Tanks exist. These have overflows into watercourses which give rise to insanitary conditions. Owing to the continuation of hostilities it was not possible for the Department to take any action for the abolition of these sanitary conditions. The rate of progress in this connection with further conversions is dependent upon the construction of the new sewers in the northern and southern portions of the Borough, but there is little hope of much work being done during the War.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.—This is carried out by the Cleansing Department of the Corporation.

I am informed by the Director of Public Cleansing that the work of Refuse Collection still continues to be interfered with to some extent by the further "call-up" of man-power to the Services, but despite this, refuse was removed from all premises at requisite intervals.

The Civilian population still continues to be augmented by the influx of troops, and evacuees from the bombed areas, whilst there is also some influx of holiday-makers during the Summer months.

Thus the tonnage to be collected continues to be in excess of pre-war. Special collections of Salvage material continue in operation with satisfactory results.

The Refuse collected is dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works, and during the year this amounted to 32,674 tons, whilst in addition 9,067 tons were tipped away, and 1,246 tons of night-soil were removed.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.—This is under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has submitted to me the following statistical statement of the work carried out by him and the District Sanitary Inspectors.

MILITARY BILLET INSPECTIONS	9,711
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

BILLETING.

The year 1940 witnessed a considerable influx of members of the armed forces being trained for military purposes in Blackpool, and the majority of private hotels and larger apartment houses were used for the housing of troops.

As the permanent sanitary staff could not cope with the appropriate inspections of these billets, arrangements were made with the R.A.F. authorities for civilian sanitary officers who were temporarily in the armed forces to be seconded to the Department so that there could be a proper inspection service inaugurated to ensure that the troops were billeted under the most hygienic conditions.

During the year, 9,711 inspections were made under these arrangements.

Evacuation visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	521
Visits in connection with munition workers, houses, billets, etc.							2,920
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,620
Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,706

FULLY INSPECTED.

New Houses—1st Inspection.....	Final Inspection.....	Total	—
Old Houses—1st Inspection.....	Final Inspection.....	Total	—

Social Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Basements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Temporary structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits to shops	...	1st = 4		Re-inspections	= 41			45
Visits to houses and other premises	...		...	...	...	...	...	5,578
Inspections of work in progress	...		...	...	...	...	...	332
Re-inspection in relation to nuisance under notice				...	...	...	...	5,679
Inspections of basements (excluding above)				...	...	...	...	9
Inspections of temporary structures	...		...	...	...	...	...	245
Inspections of manure heaps	...		...	...	...	...	...	295
Inspections of sands	...		...	...	...	...	...	—
Inspections of common lodging houses	...		...	...	...	...	...	25
Inspections of back streets and passages	...		...	...	...	...	...	—
Inspections of offensive trades	...		...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspections of rats and mice	...		...	...	...	...	...	511
Inspections of factories and workshops	...		...	...	...	...	...	247
Inspections of bakelhouses	...		...	...	...	...	...	233
Smoke observations	...		...	...	...	...	...	—
Visits by Inspectors re I.D.	...		...	...	...	...	...	19
Visits re deaths	...		...	...	...	...	...	—

INSPECTION OF ASH RECEPTACLES.

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	386
Re-inspections under notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	810

NOTICES SERVED	...	...	...	VERBAL	P.N.	COUNCIL
To abolish ashpits	...	...	—	—	—	—
To provide galvanised bins	...	161	225	24		
Letters to Borough Treasurer re vermin	...	...	...	...	20	
Number of ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of galvanised bins provided	...	...	...	...	1,002	
Number of informations laid	...	...	...	...	128	
Notices served for the abatement of nuisances	...	...	...	...	1,146	
Verbal	...	...	...	...	...	160
Preliminary	...	...	...	...	...	174
Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	292
Sanitary defects repaired as per verbal notice	...	...	...	...	129	
Sanitary defects repaired as per preliminary notice	...	...	...	...	423	
Sanitary defects repaired as per statutory notice	...	...	...	...	244	
Number of houses where sanitary defects were found	...	...	...	...	998	
Number of houses where sanitary defects were remedied	...	...	...	...	796	

NEW HOUSES.	Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Unsatisfactory on 1st test	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Rendered satisfactory after 1st test	...	...	...	...	...	—

OLD HOUSES.	First Test.	Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	16
	First Test.	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	36
	Tested during relaying	...	...	...	...	...	51
	Final test satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	9

DRAINS.

Relaid, disconnected and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Repaired, unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Soil pipes repaired or fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

WATERCLOSETS.

New W.C.'s fixed in lieu of privies, pail closets, def. W.C.'s etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Unblocked	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Flushing fittings repaired and water provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New pails provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Privies re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Name and address of landlord inserted in rent book	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

WASTE PIPES.

Bath, lavatory, slopsink and rainwater pipes disconnected over gullies...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New slop waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New rainwater downpipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes and roof gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Slop waste pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Water service pipes repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	137

MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS, ETC.

Houses disinfested.	Cyanide	...	...	...	113	{	542
	Sulphur	...	...	...	—
	Insecticide	...	...	...	346		
	Other methods	...	...	...	83		
Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	46	—
New slop sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
New damp proof course fixed	...	...	...	...	...	11	—
Fire-ranges re-set, repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	64	—
Roof repaired	...	...	...	...	...	114	—
Back yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20	—
Back yards re-formed with flags, concrete or asphalt	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Paths repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Back yard cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Food store ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Food store provided	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
New handrail to stairs fixed	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	11	—
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
Overcrowding ceased	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Courts or passages re-formed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Courts or passages cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Watercourses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	9	—
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	42	—
Animals removed from improper situations	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Manure receptacles abolished	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Manure receptacles repaired	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Manure receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	...	453	—
Manholes, gullies, back streets, etc., reported to Cleansing Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Back streets, manholes, gullies, etc., reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	9	—
Erections in yards, etc., reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	3	—

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES— (including Factory Laundries)	114	6	—
FACTORIES— (including Laundries) Without Mechanical Power.	122	6	—
OTHER PREMISES—(other than Outworkers Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... Without Mechanical Power.	244	5	—
TOTAL	480	17	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects				
	Not Remedied 1941	Found	Remedied 1942	Not Remedied 1942	Referred to H.M. Insp'r
NUISANCES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 (Sections 1 to 7) :—					
Want of cleanliness	89	79	63	105	—
Want of ventilation	4	—	—	4	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Defective drains	—	1	—	1	—
Other nuisances	25	—	1	24	—
Sanitary } insufficient	10	3	—	13	—
Accommo- } unsuitable or defective ..	13	7	1	19	—
dation } Not separate for sexes ...	4	1	—	5	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT :—					
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork)	11	24	25	10	—
TOTAL	156	115	90	181	—

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS SECTION 110					
	Lists received from Employers					
	Twice in the Year			Once in the Year		
	Lists (2)	Outworkers'		Lists (5)	Outworkers'	
		Con- tractors (3)	Work- men (4)		Con- tractors (6)	Work- men (7)
Wearing Apparel :—						
Making, etc. ...	5	5	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	5	—	—	—	—

Inspections of Outworkers' Premises 5

Addresses of Outworkers received from other Authorities ...—

Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Authorities ...—

4.—REGISTERED FACTORIES.

Workshops on the Register (section 8(3)) at the end of the Year.

	Mechanical Power.	Non-Mechanical Power.
Wearing Apparel	104	62
Bakehouses	158	29
Other Foods and Drink	80	4
Building Trades	69	8
Furniture making, etc....	45	31
Conveyance and Engineering	116	21
Laundries	19	—
Letterpress and Photographic Printing and Book-binding	41	8
Other Trades	47	6
	679	169

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory Act, Section 128 (3b) 	12
Other 	6

It will be observed from the preceding tables that 480 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, a reduction on pre-war years as the Department's officers have been engaged on priority Government duties in connection with billeting.

Offensive Trades.—The following exist in the Borough :—

Blood dried at Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	—
Tripe Boilers at Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	2
Gut Scraper at Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	1
Hide, Skin and Fat Depots „ ... ... ... ... ...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Depots „ ... ... ... ... ...	...	...	4
Fried Fish Shops ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	...	...	138

The business of a "Fish Fryer" was scheduled as an Offensive Trade under a Declaratory Order which came into operation on the 13th March, 1914, when Licences were granted without a limit of time. Under the Blackpool Improvement Act, 1925, Licences were granted for the establishment of the business for a period of twelve months only. In 1930, a Declaratory Order was made, and from the 26th April of that year "Chip Potato" Frying was scheduled as an Offensive Trade.

During the year no new applications were made and the number of Licences in force was 138.

Common Lodging Houses.—Under the Blackpool Improvement Act, 1901, section 47, the common lodging-houses previously existing were re-registered. These houses, with their accommodation, are as follows :—

Eden Street : 160 adults and 1 child.

Seed Street : 56 adults and 1 child.

25 Visits of Inspection were paid, and it was found on the whole that the lodging-houses were kept in a clean condition, and managed satisfactorily.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.—Consistent and regular action has been taken in dealing with all complaints of rat-infested premises, and the method of extermination has been principally by poisoning, use of traps, dogs and ferrets, and gassing.

No proceedings were instituted under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

Verminous Premises.—During the past year there has been an increase of 98 in the number of houses treated for vermin infestation, i.e., 542 houses disinfested.

The undermentioned table shows the number of houses which have been fumigated:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Occupied	247	242	240	117	51	101	43	113
Unoccupied	108	104	122	65	68			
TOTAL ...	355	346	262	182	119	101	43	113

Sanitary Conditions of Theatres and Music Halls, etc.—There are within the Borough the following places of Entertainments.

Cinemas ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ...	13
Cinemas (also used for Variety, etc.) ... ... ...	... ... ...	5
Variety, etc. ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ...	6
Ballrooms ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ...	5
Ice Drome ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ...	1

The premises have not been fully inspected during the year.

From the point of view of Public Health the standard in this class of building is quite satisfactory.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The work under the welfare provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, which is the responsibility of the Department had of necessity to be allowed to fall into abeyance owing to the members of the Sanitary staff being made available for emergency War duties.

MILK SUPPLY.

The following is a List of the Milk Purveyors in the Borough :—

Milk Stores...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milk Shops selling by retail	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dairymen's Premises, not including farmers	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Purveyors of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Purveyors of Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Producers in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Milk Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dairymen using Registered Dairies other than own premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.

The following Licences were in operation at the end of the year 1942 :—

(a) PRODUCERS' LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	5

(b) LICENSED BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Tuberculin Tested. At farms	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accredited. At farms	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accredited. Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	0
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	2

(c) DEALERS' LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested and Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	4

(d) SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested and Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	1

Milk and Ice-Cream Analysis.—The following statistics relate to the chemical and bacteriological examination of milk and ice-cream.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

The number of milk samples taken were 115 of which 16 were below the limits prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 and 1939.

The average composition of the milk for the year was :—

Milk Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.	Water.
3·57%	8·68%	87·75%

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

In addition 72 samples of ordinary milk were examined for the Methylene Blue Reduction and coli Test, and 35 samples failed to pass the Test.

Comparing with the Accredited standard, it will be observed that 35 or 49 per cent., contained bacteria below that standard.

The details are as follows :—

	No. of Samples	Found to contain T.B.
Produced outside the Borough ...	67	9
Produced inside the Borough ...	7	—

Sediment Tests.—During the year not any samples of Milk were tested for dirt by means of the "Minit" Sediment Test.

Graded Milks.—The following Table shows the results of samples taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923 and 1936 :—

GRADE OF MILK	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) or Tuberculin Tested ...	9	—	3	—
Accredited	—	—	38	18
Pasteurised	4	9	6	15

Animal Inoculation.

	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) or Tuberculin Tested ...	7	—	3	—
Accredited	4	—	28	1
Pasteurised	11	—	9	—

Ice-Cream.—The number of Ice-Cream premises on the Register at the end of the year was 246. This class of premises are kept under rigid supervision by the Food Inspector, and during the year 405 visits were paid.

Eight samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for bacteriological analysis, and the following is a synopsis of the reports received :—

ABSTRACT of the RESULTS of the BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION of ICE-CREAM.

	BACTERIAL COUNT per c.c.		Presence of B.Coli.	Number of Samples	Presence of Enterococcus	Number of Samples
	3 days at 22° C.	2 days at 37° C.				
	Number of Samples	Number of Samples				
0—1,000			Not found	1	Not found	1
1,000—25,000		1	10	Nil	10	1
25,000—50,000	2		1	2	1	2
50,000—100,000			1/10	1	1/10	1
100,000—500,000	1		1/100	2	1/100	2
500,000—1,000,000			1	1/1,000	1	1/1,000
1,000,000—5,000,000	3		3	1/10,000	1	1/10,000
5,000,000—and over	2		3			
	8		8		8	8

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.—The provisions of this Order are carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Surgeons.

Other Foods.—The following is a list of shops in the Borough where food is exposed for sale :—

Where Butchers' Meat is sold	...	...	...	...	...	223
Meat Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	92
Grocery and Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	485
Confectioners' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	246
Restaurants, Cafes, and Tea-rooms	...	...	...	...	...	221
Fruit Shops	...	...	...	...	...	120
Tripe Shops	...	...	...	...	...	74
Oyster Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	138

Slaughterhouses.—There are not any private Slaughterhouses in the Borough, and all animals for human food are slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs, a very desirable policy. The existing Public Slaughterhouses has been taken over by the Ministry of Food and is used as a Centralised Slaughtering Establishment for most of the district around.

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Cows	250	187	206	143	260	552	569	1172	2005	2301	2109
Heifers	4061	4047	4534	5141	5979	5985	5423	5902	3975	2433	2751
Bullocks	2091	2329	2162	2405	2608	2710	2444	2994	2318	2998	3895
Bulls	58	29	29	12	46	108	67	86	107	187	181
Calves	1011	1354	1404	1203	1216	1111	1045	957	4075	5034	8081
Sheep	61484	70014	90897	67706	71920	67878	69579	70649	73754	48261	62171
Pigs	3880	3529	3894	4199	4695	5528	4639	5905	8316	4192	1144
TOTAL	72835	81490	83126	80809	86724	83872	83766	87665	94550	65406	80332

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						2
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	...	...	...	...	...		2
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (including clearance areas)	...						4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...						—

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority of their officers	22
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	38
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...				—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...				47
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	36
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...				—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	—

HOUSING.

Caravans and Wooden Structures.

Owing to members of the Sanitary Department being engaged on emergency war duties it is not possible to give details as to the occupants of wooden structures who are in residence in the Borough.

NUMBER OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

Number	Occupied	Unoccupied	Number of Adults	Children over 10 yrs.	Children under 10 yrs.
223	176	47	259	41	53

World War II has compelled the Local Authority to defer action for the present.

OVERCROWDING.

The outbreak of hostilities in Europe and the country's subsequent Declaration of War on Germany together with the modern trend towards "total war" caused the Government to put into effect pre-conceived schemes for the movement of population from the more vulnerable areas to different parts of the country classified as Reception Areas. Blackpool was probably the chief of these districts regarded as "safe" and accordingly arrangements to receive large numbers of evacuees were put into execution without delay, thus temporarily and possibly for the duration of the War, all plans to restrict over-crowding in the town under Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936, had to be shelved.

Temporary Overcrowding Licences.

The previous practice of issuing licences permitting temporary overcrowding for limited periods restricted to the summer season ceased when the Government's Evacuation Scheme became operative at the outbreak of War and also in consequence of the town becoming one of the major training centres for Service personnel.

CLEARANCE AREAS

POSITION AT THE END OF 1942.

Area	No. of structures	No. of persons displaced	Date of Representation	Remarks	
				Structures still occupied	Others awaiting demolition
Waterloo Road No. 1 ...	14	20	8/3/37 (C.P.O.)	1	2 removed
Stanley Road No. 1 ...	5	9	7/2/38	1	4
Common Edge Road No. 1	2	—	do.	—	2
Common Edge Road No. 2	9	10	do.	Structures removed	
Common Edge Road No. 3	9	26	do.	5	2
Daggers Hall Lane No. 1	9	13	do.	1	7
Vicarage Lane No. 2 ...	11	16	do.	4	3
Abbey Road No. 2 ...	2	4	do.	1	1
Waterloo Road No. 2 ...	5	4	do.	4	1
Sedbergh Avenue No. 1	3	2	do.	1	1
Bloomfield Road No. 1 ...	13	24	do.	4	2
Field Street No. 1 ...	6	8	do.	—	2
Harcourt Road No. 1 ...	7	2	do.	—	1
Layton Road No. 1 ...	12	20	8/6/38	—	6
Little Layton No. 1 ...	45	74	24/12/38	Awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Health	
Little Layton No. 2 ...	5	9	do.	—	—
TOTALS ...	157	241	—	—	—

General Food Supply.—The following visits were paid during the year :—

Milkshops and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	452
Cowsheds in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	546
Cowsheds out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ice Cream Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	214
Ice Cream Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	191
Public Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	75
Other Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	—
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	983
Other Shops	...	...	...	...	...	2,990

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

INFORMAL		Nature of Sample	FORMAL	
Taken	Not Genuine		Taken	Not Genuine
—	—	Addfats ...	1	1
11	—	Anti-Gas Ointment ...	—	—
—	—	Arrowroot ...	6	—
—	—	Baking Powder ...	15	1
—	—	Beef, Paste ...	1	—
—	—	Biscuits ...	1	—
1	1	Butter ...	21	—
—	—	Cake ...	1	—
2	—	Camphorated and Mustard Oil ...	—	—
—	—	Coffee ...	25	—
1	—	Cornflour ...	—	—
—	—	Custard Powder ...	1	—
1	—	Egg Substitute Powder ...	1	—
—	—	Farola ...	1	—
—	—	Gin and Lime Juice ...	2	—
1	—	Gravy Browning ...	—	—
—	—	Ground Ginger ...	19	—
—	—	Ground Almond Substitute ...	1	—
4	—	Jelly Crystals ...	3	—
—	—	Junket Powder ...	1	—
—	—	Lard ...	22	—
1	—	Lard Compound ...	—	—
1	1	Lime Juice ...	—	—
1	—	Liquid Paraffin ...	—	—
1	—	Margarine ...	21	—
—	—	Meat, Potted ...	1	—
1	1	Milk ...	114	15
2	—	Milk, Dried ...	—	—
—	—	Nutmeg ...	1	—
3	—	Oats ...	—	—
—	—	Pepper ...	26	—
1	—	Rum ...	—	—
—	—	Salmon Paste ...	—	—
—	—	Sausage ...	2	1
1	—	Semolina ...	12	—
3	—	Tea ...	5	—
—	—	Vinegar, Malt ...	16	—
1	1	Whiskey ...	2	—
37	4		322	18

REMARKS.

Sausage. Formal Sample No. 5. Contained Sulphur Dioxide 170 parts per million. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 15. Contained 4% added water. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken. See appeal to cow samples 44 and 47.

Milk. Formal Sample Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42. Contained 8%, 10%, 14% and 11% added water respectively. See appeal to cow samples 44 and 47.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 44. Deficient of 9% solids-not-fat. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 47. Deficient of 4% of solids-not-fat. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 69. Contained 6% added water. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to vendor.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 82. Contained 0.5% added water. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

"Addfats " **Formal Sample No. 83.** Consisted of Cornflour 55%, Sodium Bicarbonate 45%. Legal proceedings instituted by Ministry of Food and the defendant was fined £20 plus £7 13s. 9d. costs.

Whiskey. Informal Sample No. 123a. Contained 33.97 excess water and 5½% added sugar. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken as the follow-on sample was genuine.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 152. Deficient of 5% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 153. Deficient of 5% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 184. Deficient of 3% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 220. Deficient of 4% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to vendor.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 226. Deficient of 2% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to vendor.

Milk. Formal Sample No. 227. Deficient of 3% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to vendor.

Lime Juice. Informal Sample No. 228. Deficient of 50% of its Citric Acid. No action taken at present.

Milk. Informal Sample No. 299. Deficient of 13% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Butter. Informal Sample No. 334. Sample found to be 100% margarine. Reported to Health Committee. Follow-on samples were genuine.

Baking Powder. Formal Sample No. 345. Deficient of 12% of its Carbon Dioxide. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to vendor.

PROSECUTIONS IN 1942.

MONTH	ACT	DETAILS OF OFFENCE	RESULT
January ...	The Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 83.	Milk with 17% added water.	Defendant fined Costs only—£1 3s. 1d.
March ...	Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83.	Dirty premises.	Defendant fined 10/- and 14 days' notice given to cleanse premises.
August ...	Housing Act, 1936.	Breach of Section 157 (power of entry for purpose of inspecting	Case dismissed—permission to enter granted.
December	The Milk & Dairies Order, 1926.	Offence against Section 14 (1), Section 14 (2) and Section 23 (5).	Defendant fined £2 in first instance, Defendant fined £2 in second instance, & Defendant fined £1 in third instance.

In addition legal proceedings were instituted by the Ministry of Food in the case of "Addfats" Formal Sample No. 83 and the Defendant was fined £20 plus £3 13s. 9d. costs.

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